



SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1894.

THE fact that the President has appointed as postmaster at Baltimore a man who not only abandoned the democratic party in the last gubernatorial and municipal elections in his State and city, but actually led a few other deserters into the camp of the republicans, whom he assisted in their futile attempt to defeat the democratic ticket, may be satisfactory to Senator Gorman, though that can hardly be, but that it is not so to the vast majority of the democrats, not only of Baltimore and Maryland, but of the whole country, goes without saying. But Mr. Cleveland's neck is stiffened and his heart hardened, and he seems bent upon destroying his party. When it becomes apparent to an army that it is being led to certain defeat, it wisely revolts and refuses to obey the orders of its leader. Shall the democratic party be less wise? There has not been a single election in any State since the policy of Mr. Cleveland's second administration became developed, that has not resulted in democratic defeat; and what has been true in so many separate parts of the Union, will be true of the whole when the test shall come. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and what is true of individual men in respect of that law, is true of them collectively.

IT REALLY seems as if the democratic party is to afford the world another glaring example of the truth of the classical proverb, that those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. After denouncing Mr. Reed to the full extent of their vocabulary, the democrats of the U. S. House of Representatives yesterday "in caucus assembled" resolved to swallow their own words, and to adopt his policy of counting a quorum, and that, too, when they have thirty-eight more than a quorum of their own members, and possess the power to enforce their attendance; and besides, when their stultification will not help them, as all that the republicans will now have to do to break a quorum, will be to retire to the cloak rooms and lobbies, instead of remaining in their seats and refusing to vote. If there be any thing the President may fail to do in his efforts to break up and destroy the party which "in an evil hour" elected him, he may rest assured the democratic Congress will supply the deficiency.

CONGRESSIONAL investigations of cases in which both republicans and democrats are involved are difficult if not impossible, to obtain nowadays. A short time ago a resolution to investigate public charges against U. S. Senators, of both parties, of availing themselves of their official knowledge as a means whereby to profit by investments in sugar stocks, was introduced in the Senate but was defeated by a large majority; and Mr. Carnegie being a republican and the President a democrat, the public charge that the former defrauded the government by selling it bad, instead of good steel plates, and that the latter reduced the just fine imposed upon him for so doing by the Secretary of the Navy, still remains uninvestigated, notwithstanding the general demand that it should be. There are wheels within wheels.

IF THE three hundred thousand coal miners, who have been ordered by their walking delegates to strike on the 21st inst., shall join the Army of the Commonwealth on its march to Washington, the people of that city will have something else to talk about except the Breckinridge trial, and those of the whole country something else to think of besides the delinquencies of the democratic party. Under the Constitution Congress can not feed them, and the District Commissioners have not the requisite means. Thousands of organized men will not remain hungry when provisions are in sight, and starving men have as little respect for government as for individual property owners.

NEARLY FIFTY odd years ago, when the whig party though the infant industries of the country required protection, nor thirty years ago, when the war between the States made it necessary to impose upon imports all that they would bear, was the tariff tax as high as that laid by the bill now under debate in the U. S. Senate; and yet the republicans would have the people of the country believe that they are really sincere when they say the existing business depression is attributable to the fear of the passage of that bill.

THE LATEST intelligence from Hawaii is to the effect that the people of that country still cling to the hope that justice has not yet entirely abandoned the United States, and that the great wrong done them by this government may yet be righted. That it should be, all fair minded well-informed men agree, but present appearances indicate that the hope referred to is vain. Filibustering seems to be as popular with us as it is within Congress.

PEOPLE INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF REAL

estate and street railroads in Washington should not be so selfish as to try to prevent those not able to buy their high priced lots from crossing the river by a ferry at Arlington and purchasing cheaper home sites on this side of the Potomac. The reason they assign for their objection to the ferry, the "desecration" of the Potomac flats, is by no means creditable to their understanding.

THERE is no evil without it compensating good. The late severe storm destroyed many, if not most, of the fish nets and traps in Chesapeake Bay and at the mouth of the Potomac, but by doing so it has enabled thousands of shad and herring to enter the river that otherwise would have been excluded therefrom, and has thereby proved a blessing in disguise.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] WASHINGTON, April 14, 1894.

Secretary Herbert informed Congressman Meredith and Judge Sener of Virginia this morning that he would send thirty members of the Marine band to Fredericksburg on the 10th proximo, when the Mary Washington monument will be dedicated. Mr. Thurber, the President's clerk, informed the same gentlemen that the President would be there at the same time. They also called at the State Department and through Secretary Greenham extended an invitation to the Queen of England, the Prince of Wales, and the British Minister, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the latter being expected to respond to a toast to the Queen at the banquet.

Congressman Epes of Virginia has been designated by the immigration committee of which he is a member to prepare a bill to regulate naturalization. Mr. Epes is not opposed to the naturalization of good immigrants but thinks the present wholesale system should be qualified.

Of the forty-three Senators who voted today on Mr. Quay's motion to allow representatives of labor organizations to present their appeals to the Senate in person, only nine voted in the affirmative—Messrs. Davis, Dolph, Dubois, Frye, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Peffer, Power and Quay.

The Virginia democratic association of this city, at their meeting last night, appointed a committee to wait upon the new public printer, when he shall be confirmed, and request him to spare as many Virginians as possible in the wholesale removals he is expected to make.

Congressman Meredith went to the navy yard this morning to try to have an Alexandrian named Ash, who has lost his place there, restored, but found it impossible to do so. In the House today Mr. Meredith introduced a bill to pay H. B. Miller \$50,000 for the destruction of a cotton mill at Waterloo, Fauquier county, Virginia, by the federal army during the war between the States.

Among those present at the Pollard-Breckinridge trial today were U. S. Marshal Hudgin of the eastern district of Virginia, and Mr. Bigger, clerk of the Virginia House of Delegates. They came away impressed with the idea that the jury was not with Mr. Wilson, who was speaking for the plaintiff.

It is rumored to-day that the sugar schedule of the new tariff bill will be changed, either by increasing it or by restoring the bounty, in order to secure the votes of the Louisiana Senators.

The following changes in the fourth class postoffice of Virginia were made to-day: Parkfield, Patrick county, Tyler, Bates and postmaster, Mrs. H. B. Wood, resigned; Sylvester, Carroll county, M. D. Martin, vice Flora B. Smith, resigned; At Riverdale, Prince George county, Md., D. G. Rubin was appointed postmaster vice C. M. Sizer, resigned.

## THE R. &amp; D. SALE.

As stated in yesterday's GAZETTE Judge Goff, sitting in the United States Circuit Court in Richmond on that day, entered a decree for the foreclosure and sale of the Richmond and Danville railroad. The salient features of the decree, as entered, are as follows:

The report of the master commissioner remains subject to exceptions for thirty days, and all questions of priority are left open. Separate sale is provided for in the case of all the Washington property, which objections to the decree as originally drawn to the Central Trust Company. The warehouses, carriages, and other property at West Point are left out of the decree, as are also \$1,000,000 of railroad bonds, first mortgage bonds, and all other bonds and stocks not specified in the mortgage.

The questions left open as to priority are that the mortgage was never legally acknowledged or recorded under Virginia laws. There are also questions of supply liens, &c. The decree contemplates a sale of the road before the 1st of July, and it is understood that when it shall have been sold, it will be reorganized, under the charter granted at the last session of the legislature. Messrs. Thomas S. Atkins and M. F. Pleasant, of Richmond, and Mr. Charles Price, of North Carolina, were appointed commissioners to make the sale. There may possibly be an appeal upon certain points in the decree by the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Pullman Palace Car Company, and the Standard Oil Company.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

General Henry W. Slocum died this morning, at his home, in Brooklyn, of pneumonia.

Two masked men last night held up a San Francisco street car, robbed the passengers and conductor of money and valuables and escaped.

Five started this morning in a Union Line tank oil car standing in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul yards, Chicago. It burned slowly and exploded, wrecking adjoining rolling stock and fatally injuring several men.

The sensational case of the State against James P. Bachman, a prominent young man charged with procuring an abortion upon a young girl who claims he seduced her, was brought to a temporary close at Wheeling, W. Va., this morning by the insanity of a juror.

W. D. Spears, a farmer, yesterday entered Edsell & Co.'s private bank at Okego, Mich., and threatened to shoot Edsell on the spot if he did not give up his note for \$493. Edsell surrendered the note.

One of the largest oil wells in West Virginia was struck at Williamstown yesterday at a depth of 500 feet. The well began flowing at the rate of 500 barrels a day.

## POLLARD-BRECKINRIDGE TRIAL.

In the Pollard-Breckinridge case in Washington yesterday, after the GAZETTE's report closed, Judge Wilson continued his argument for the plaintiff.

Mr. Wilson said that the jury had heard a most remarkable argument from one of the defendant's friends, Colonel Phil. Thompson. It was, in substance, that as all men were bad; as all men were laying snares for women, why should the defendant be condemned. He was no worse than the rest. Solomon and David had been held up as parallels of the defendant. It had been said that David was a man of great education; he may not have practiced law all his life, but he had been educated in the best schools of his land; he had a silvery tongue; he was a man of passion. But Israel had come from his loins, and he had not been condemned, and therefore why should the defendant be condemned. One story had been overlooked by Phil. Thompson in his biblical researches. That was the story of Tamir, who was a country girl, and of Amnon, who was a man of passion. Tamir had been a tragedy. There were no juries in those days. But since then the Prince of Peace had come. There were methods of peace, and juries provided, and those methods were being followed by the plaintiff. But when juries failed to do their duty, more violent methods were resorted to by outraged people, the first old barbarous methods.

There were some things which showed the character of the defendant in this suit, and Mr. Wilson spoke of the high character of Mrs. Blackburn and how Col. Thompson had slurred her. It had been said that the woman in this case was a bawd, a wanton, and a woman of the town, but he promised to show the jury before he finished that whatever this woman was the defendant was responsible for, and for the life she had led.

"After putting the spurs to Pegasus seven hours up among the clouds until the steed was all afoam, Mr. Butterworth had said he would come down to tell the jury what the case was; and then he had remarked that it was about time for a recess; had gone out and meditated; had come back and had given not five minutes to telling what was the case and what was the defense of it. Mr. Butterworth had concluded that there was a muddy bottom to it, and that he had better stand on the bank and shoot off fire-crackers."

Before Mr. (Judge Wilson) had ended his talk he hoped to show but one thing—that this woman, standing alone, friendless, with all this world and its beauty as a desert waste before her, stood thus through the machinations of the defendant. The case was one for a breach of promise of marriage, such a case as was being daily brought into the courts of the country, and rightly brought. The defendant replied to it with what was a general denial that such a contract existed, and claiming the right to prove whatever he could detrimental to the character of the plaintiff.

"The plaintiff, it has been argued, was an interested party. So was the defendant. Her testimony was entitled to as much weight as his concerning that day in August, 1892, when she said that he met her in a carriage and proposed marriage. That meeting was probable, for all the testimony in that case had gone to show that wherever Madeline went that lamb was sure to go."

Mr. Wilson went on to analyze the evidence regarding the marriage contract, and there was a slight clash when he asserted that the colonel had taken Miss Pollard from the house of her friends. Mr. Wilson said that he was not deliberately telling this story to deceive you? The probability is that he is doing it, for he is now in the toils; he is brought to bay, and in his extremity he asks you to believe such a story on his unsupported word; this man, steeped and soaked in depravity and original sin. I want the world to know that whatever of slime is on her, comes from this defendant. It is the trail of the serpent over her life. I wish all the mothers of the land could see this woman in her true light. They would open their hearts to this woman, their sympathy would well out for her. She would be, if not excused, understood as not being the seducer of this unprotected man, but as injured by his machinations.

Mr. Wilson expressed a wish that he had the tongue of the defendant, or his learned counsel, that he might properly pay tribute to the noble sister from the office of Refuge, where Madeline Pollard was sheltered, who had supported her through her ordeal, and with an application to Sister Elsie of the scriptural promise, "In My Father's house are many mansions," he closed for the day.

He will speak for an indefinite time to-day, and Judge Bradley will give the case to the jury when he finishes.

## TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The last day of the Breckinridge suit began this morning. Madeline Pollard was not present, but Col. Breckinridge was there, seemingly indifferent to the further arraignment he was to receive from Judge Wilson. Judge Wilson rose to complete his speech shortly after ten o'clock. Judge Wilson said he would show that there was nothing whatever in the claims of the defense. It had never been claimed that she had had illicit relations with any man, save the defendant and James C. Rhodes and he believed he had shown the charge against the old dead farmer was untrue. But, said Judge Wilson, he would meet the defense on its own ground and show that even with an admission that the plaintiff had had immoral relations with Rhodes, that was no defense. The defendant was a lawyer, but he had not proved his defense. If it could be shown that the defendant had not told the whole story, if it could be shown that he prevaricated, that would impair his testimony, and Judge Wilson promised to show that every one of his material statements had been flatly contradicted and was not true. The testimony of Sarah Gess was worthy of credence as his.

Judge Wilson had not concluded his summing up for the plaintiff when the court took its noon recess. He seemed to be just warming up to his work and the indications were that his closing speech would occupy most of the day.

Just previous to the recess there was an exciting scene in court. Mr. Wilson roundly denounced the disputed letter of the plaintiff's as a forgery and said that forgery had been based upon her genuine letter to Wessie Brown which one of the defendant's counsel (Mr. Stoll) had been carrying round in his pocket.

Mr. Stoll asked if the insinuation was that he was a party to the forgery. Mr. Wilson replied by repeating his previous statement. Mr. Stoll denounced the insinuation as vile and infamous, and said there was "another court" which that should be settled. Mr. Wilson demanded what he meant by the other court, and then Judge Bradley interposed and put a stop to the discussion for the time being.

During Judge Wilson's argument he was interrupted by Col. Breckinridge and Mr. Stoll, and for a while the scene was exciting. Mr. Stoll asking Judge Wilson if he insinuated that he was a party to a forgery. The judge answered that he did not. Judge Bradley finally preserved order.

Judge Bradley's rulings as to the instructions he is asked to give to the jury have been made public. They are as follows:

"The jury are instructed that this is an action for a breach of contract of marriage. If the jury find from the evidence that there were mutual promises of marriage as claimed in the declaration, that would constitute a binding contract. And the jury are further instructed that if, after such contract was made, the defendant married another person, that would be a breach of contract, and the plaintiff would be entitled to sue. And it would be no defense to this action that the parties had continued their immoral relations after the contract, nor that the plaintiff had been previously improperly intimate with another person, if such was the fact, provided the defendant knew that fact at the time of making the contract."

"That if the jury find for the plaintiff and further find that the attempt to impeach the plaintiff's chastity and character was not made in good faith by him, but merely as a means of defense or to injure the plaintiff, then they may consider those facts in assessing the damages, but the jury cannot award more than the amount claimed in the declaration, to wit—\$50,000."

The instructions asked for by counsel for the defendant and allowed by the court were as follows:

"Before the plaintiff can recover in this action, the jury must believe from all the evidence that a contract was entered into between the plaintiff and the defendant by which they agreed with each other to become husband and wife."

"If the jury find from the evidence that statements were made by the plaintiff and defendant in the presence of or to third persons that they were engaged to be married to each other, or that they intended to marry each other, that such statements were made pursuant to a prior understanding and agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant, for the purpose of deceiving such third person to the defendant, then the defendant was not bound by such contract, but by reason of said fact, if he had existed, he had the right to refuse to perform such contract; and he may avail himself of such defense whether, at the time of his refusal, he knew of such prior unchaste conduct or not."

"If the jury shall find from the evidence that the plaintiff had been guilty of unchaste conduct with Rhodes, and that the defendant had condoned such acts, yet if they find from the evidence that the plaintiff had been guilty of unchaste conduct with some other man or men, which said conduct was unknown to the defendant, the verdict must be for the defendant even if the knowledge of such conduct did not come to the defendant until after his refusal to marry the plaintiff."

The case was given to the jury at 3:07 this evening.

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the audience, and he went on to say that Mollie Shinglebaur had been principally called to prove that in 1887 Madeline Pollard had been a mature woman, and it was conceded that Mollie Pollard, of whom she spoke, was married then. Concerning the engagement to Woods, he declared that there was no hint even of impropriety in those relations.

The relations of Madeline Pollard and Rhodes were discussed next, and Mr. Wilson emphasized the fact that there was no testimony but that of the defendant to the effect that the dead man, who could not speak for himself, had sustained improper relations with the plaintiff. Rhodes, however, was a man who, unlike the defendant, kept his letters. Those letters had been raked up, and throughout there was no sentence to hint of improper relations between the parties to the correspondence. The defense, however, accused the dead man of even greater perfidy than was charged against the defendant.

Mr. Wilson went on to speak of the testimony of Rankin Rosell. He might he said, have passed by that testimony as dead a famous lawyer who handled "a most unique bar" by simply dismissing with "May God have mercy on his soul."

He then characterized Russell's testimony as "a black, a damnable lie; a lie mailed to the counter to be written up in letters of deepest black against the defense."

This disposed of all the aspersions upon the character of Madeline Pollard, Mr. Wilson thought, except the unsupported statement of the defendant that Madeline Pollard and James Rhodes had told him that they sustained illicit relations. He discussed the inherent probabilities of such confidence, saying that Col. Breckinridge was the most agile man he had ever seen on a witness-stand, that the Colonel has not practiced law forty years for nothing. He (Col. Breckinridge) knew that if he had said Rhodes made to him a professional communication, the court would have sealed his mouth. The statement was the more improbable since all the testimony showed Rhodes to be an honest, hard-working man, a decent gentleman.

Then Mr. Wilson proceeded to attack the credibility of the defendant. "He has been equally guilty with my client," declared the lawyer, "even more so, for he has taken a solemn vow to heaven, and she had not. He had broken that vow by his own confession before he ever met Madeline Pollard. He has admitted that he knew Sarah Gess, knew the character of her house, and had been there before he went with Madeline Pollard. He has lived a lie for ten years; his life has been that of faithlessness to the most sacred obligations of life. He has lived a life of duplicity, of hypocrisy such as you can't coin words to express the length and breadth of."

His own counsel has characterized him in a way such as I, although my heart is in this case for this poor, friendless, stricken, homeless girl, could hardly find it in my heart to say. When he comes and makes such a confession, and then tells this story, how can he expect to find a man so credulous as to believe it? The walls of no temple of justice ever heard the like of it. He tells you that he went to Mrs. Blackburn intentionally to deceive her. He tells you that he went to Moore to tell him a lie. He was married in New York secretly, and he falsified his own marriage certificate. The laws of New York compel these certificates to be filed, and he was an active participant in having it kept secret. He tells you that when he was publicly married he tried to keep that record of the private marriage from being recorded. When he attempts to blench the testimony of my client, I want to measure his testimony by the rules of law. How do you know that he is not deliberately telling this story to deceive you? The probability is that he is doing it, for he is now in the toils; he is brought to bay, and in his extremity he asks you to believe such a story on his unsupported word; this man, steeped and soaked in depravity and original sin. I want the world to know that whatever of slime is on her, comes from this defendant. It is the trail of the serpent over her life. I wish all the mothers of the land could see this woman in her true light. They would open their hearts to this woman, their sympathy would well out for her. She would be, if not excused, understood as not being the seducer of this unprotected man, but as injured by his machinations.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

President Carnot, of France, on account of ill health, will not be a candidate for reelection.

William McGarrhan, the noted mine claimant, is ill in Providence Hospital, Washington, from nervous prostration.

Gen. J. B. Kershaw died at Columbia, S. C. yesterday. He was a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars. In the latter he rose to the rank of brigadier-general.

The President yesterday sent to Congress another letter on the Hawaiian correspondence, being one from Minister Willis reciting events on the island up to the latter part of March.

The storm which has just swept along the whole Atlantic coast is said by the officials of the life-saving service to have been one of the most disastrous as to the number of fatal wrecks in the history of the service.

The registration bill was introduced in the House of Commons yesterday. It provides for three months' residence as a qualification for voters, semi-annual registration, one man, one vote, and simultaneous polling throughout the country.

After a heated session of two hours and a half, the democratic caucus yesterday evening decided by a vote of 80 to 14 to instruct the committee on rules to report a new rule, which will enable the speaker to count a quorum, if one is present, whether members composing it vote or not.

In the U. S. Senate yesterday Mr. Hill introduced a rule providing for the counting of a quorum. In concluding his speech on the tariff bill, Senator Peffer made a feeble intimation that he might vote for it. It is understood Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, will at an early day reply to the recent speech of Senator Hill.

## DIED.

At the residence of her sister, 223 north Columbus street, today, Mrs. F. B. DARLING, wife of Harry Darling and sister of Mrs. Curley, after long and painful illness, aged 22 years, 1 month and 23 days.

Had he asked us well we know. Lord, would have said: Oh, spare the blow, Yet with streaming tears, should say, 'Lord, we love her, let her stay.' In love she lived, in peace she died. Her life was asked, but God denied. Gone, but not forgotten.

By HER SISTER. Funeral notice hereafter. [Washington papers please copy.] In this city, on April 12, 1894, WILLIAM R. LITTLE, in the 54th year of his age, died at his late residence, on Wilkes street, between Royal and Pitt, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

On Friday morning, April 13th, 1894, at 9:40 a. m., FREDERICK, the beloved husband of Johanna Kramer, in the full triumph of his faith, aged 62 years. Funeral from his late home, 114 north Fayette street, Sunday at 2 p. m. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Brazilian Insurgents. NEW YORK, April 14.—A dispatch from Montevideo says that Admiral Mello and fifteen hundred of his adherents disembarked yesterday near the frontier of Uruguay. The government of Uruguay has sent warships to warn Mello and his fleet out of Uruguayan waters. Troops will also be sent to the frontier to drive all Brazilian rebels across the line. It is believed that the revolution cannot last much longer. The Portuguese minister has chartered a steamer to take Da Gama and the other refugees to Cape Verde.

MONTVIDEO, April 14.—Admiral de Mello has surrendered to the Uruguayan authorities, with the 1,500 insurgent troops who embarked on the frontier of Uruguay after having been driven out of the State of Rio Grande do Sul by